LDA & QDA

- 1. 数统角度剖析(贝叶斯)
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LOA/QDA 详细整理 A 数统角度量剖析 记得 logistic Regression 用 sigmoid function 直接估计 P(Y=K|X=X;0)= 1 现在程度一种间接的方式来估计。

记得见叶斯公式, $P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|Ai)P(Ai)}{\Sigma_{i}P(B|Aj)P(A_{i})}$ 其中 $P(A_{i}^{\prime})$ 是先验概率,因为它不需老底 B 方面如因素

在这里, $P(A') \Rightarrow P(Y=K) \iff \pi_K$ π_K 代表一个随机抽样是来自第 K 类的 名睑概率

(一餐 某 10000 个样本,b000 个属于A 类,3000 个 B 类,1000 个 C 类,

那么 $\pi_A = \frac{6000}{70000} = 0.6$, $\pi_B = 0.3$, $\pi_C = 0.1$)

面 P(B|Ai) $\Rightarrow P(X=x|Y=k)$ $\longleftrightarrow f_k(x)$ $f_k(x)$ も分、在対応の毎年 (己知佐之A美、P(X|Y=A) 代表 6000个 sample いるな)

(=) the density function of X for an observation that comes from the Kth class.

(=) fk(x) is relatively large if there is a high probability that an observation in the kth class has $X\approx \pi$

强上:

$$P(Y=k | X=x) = \frac{x_k f_k(x)}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} \pi_l f_l(x)}$$

估计或计算 ZL 银简单,而估计 fk(x) 很难。 除非我们用一些简单的

A首記, LOA for P=1 (We only have 1 predictor)

假选 fk(x) 是 normal distribution.

$$f_{K(X)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{K}}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma_{K}^{2}}(X-M_{K})^{2}\right)$$

Where UK, ox are the mean and variance for Kth class.

这里,假没可是——————

$$P_{k}(x) = P(Y=k|X=x) = \frac{Z_{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}(X-\mu_{k}))}{\sum_{l=1}^{k} Z_{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^{2}}(X-\mu_{l}))}$$

The Bayes classifier involves assigning an observation X = X to the class for which X is largest.

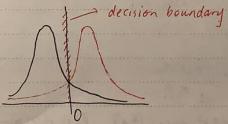
在对 × 作 对数 支换 和 整 视 后: $S_{K}(x) = x \cdot \frac{u_{k}}{2} - \frac{u_{k}^{2}}{2} + \log(\lambda_{k})$

=>.
$$\delta_{1}(x) = x \cdot \frac{M_{1}}{\sigma^{2}} - \frac{M_{1}^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} + \log(\lambda_{1})$$

 $\delta_{2}(x) = x \cdot \frac{M_{2}}{\sigma^{2}} - \frac{M_{2}^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} + \log(\lambda_{2})$

In \$ (x) > 82(x), 1/2 to class 1. <=> 2x(u, -u2) > 5 u2-u2

$$\overline{Mp'}_{2}$$
, Decision Boundary => $\chi = \frac{M_1^2 - M_2^2}{2(M_1 - M_2)} = \frac{M_1 + M_2}{2}$



但真实情况下,fr(x) Z-定是 Gaussian,就算是 Gaussian,U1,---Ux, の2,--;の2 (这里都是可),不1,---,不以,和事估计.

但是 LOA 对 Bayes Classifier 通过以下方式来估计

$$\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{k} = \frac{1}{n_{k}} \sum_{i: y_{i}=k}^{\infty} x_{i}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^{2} = \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_{k=1}^{k} \sum_{i: y_{i}=k}^{\infty} (x_{i} - \hat{\mathcal{U}}_{k})^{2}$$

其中, NK 是在K类中的所有样本数, 死就是K类中样本均值 分产者作是每个B类的样本方差的加权平均.

把这些 estimates 带到 Sx(x) 中

LOA中的L => linear 意思是 & (x) 是 x 的线性方程.

刘 据下来,P>1 仙州侵呢?

 \Rightarrow $X = (X_1, X_2, ---, X_p)$ i's drawn from a multi-vaniate of Gaussian Distribution, with a class-specific mean vector and a common cov matrix.

Multivariate Gaussian 假设备一个 predictor (Xi) 如服从一维的 Gaussian. 其中各对 predictor ([Xi, Xj]) 有构美性.

To indicate that a P-dimensional random variable X has a multivariate Gaussian distribution, we write $X = N(U, \Sigma)$ U = E(X), $\Sigma = Cov(X)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(2a)^{\frac{p}{2}} |\Sigma|^{\frac{1}{2}}} exp(-\frac{1}{2}(x-u)^{T} \Sigma^{+}(x-u))$$

便得,对于一个给定的 observation,我们把它归到便 Skar)发大

赤色图如下

dash lines代表就 decision boundary,或私院 包约代表满足 Sk(x)=Se(x) (k+1)

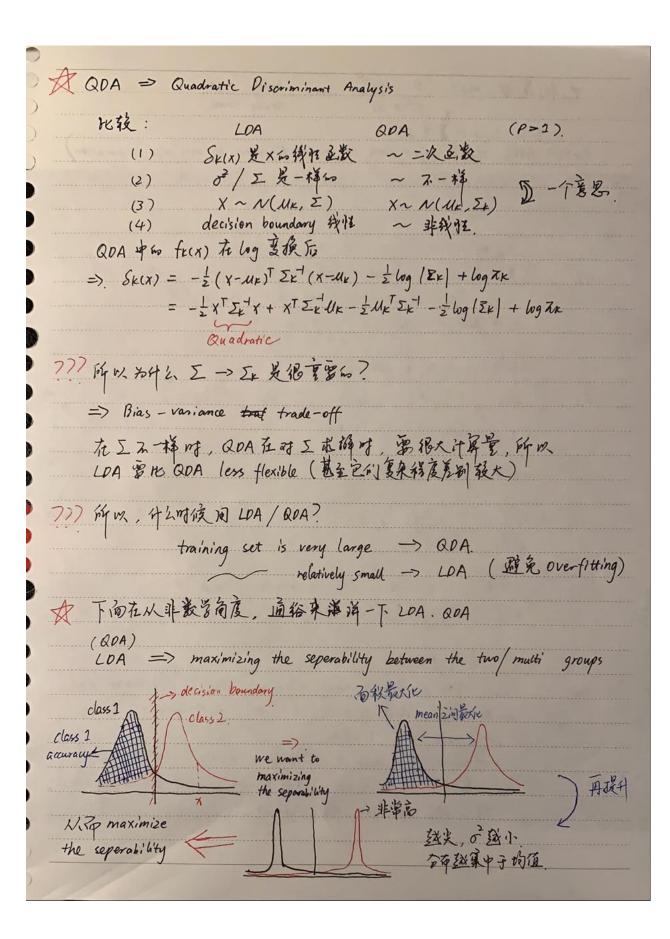
凤楼我们包岩信时 U., --, UK, 不,, --, TK, 下。

对于实际应用来说,LOA 所得到的分类结果,往往推断有 lowest total error out of all classes => Sensitivity / Specificaty 全银纸

这种情况下,要适应调整 threshold ,来提高对某个类别的合类性确度. (写么选 threshold? Grid Search)

BONUS: How to evaluate a classification model performance?

- ① ROC 是一种检验方法 ⇒ ROC traces out two types of error as we vary the threshold value.
- ② (onfusion matrix => 提牌多个指标 (Sensitivity, specificity, becall, accuracy ---)
- (3) 润整 + hreshold , 上面流过
- ④ AUC, 冀京就是AROC 曲线下面的面积.



世界が発電 max (U1-U2) -> ideally large ideally small

这是的 1,2,代义为 (本中PCA 很快, 图印是 Project data on lower dimension to maximize separation) A 最后, 把 logistic Regression, LDA. QDA 进行对比.

Q&A:

Q1: 配型 logistic Regression 不错, why LDA?

A1: 少当类别是well-separated (没有或银步 overlapping), LR 不稳定 リ当nir, f(X=x) 是normally distributed, LDA 更稳定 3) LR 据处理 multi-classification.

Q2: logistic Regression to LOA Totala (?)

A2: $i\sqrt{6}$: $2\sqrt{3}$ LR, $h_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{1+e^{\theta / x}} \Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{P_{i}}{1+P_{i}}\right) = e^{T}x$ $\sqrt{7/2}kh$ 这名 Pi= hox) = P(Y=K|X=X;0) $\frac{P_1}{1-P_2}$ => odds

> 对于 LOA: log(P1/-P,)=Co+C,X,其中Co.C, 好足U., 1266 五数 (不推引)

可素生, LR 和 LOA as decision boundary to 是到证的. 只不过 βο, β. 通过 MIE 估计 60, Co, Co, 直过估计 M., M., σ.

Q3:它们俩何对便用?

A3: 有光,可以对各个 feature (numerical) 级一下 distribution plot, In 果 feature 滿足 normally distributed, 且 training set 不大, LOA Las. EN LREB.

(如果 decision boundary 是 highly non-linear, KNN 是 数选择)

ROA 是打了它们之间的, 包括 decision boundary 数是 quadratic。 实换的语, 10-fold CV 大汪姆!

LDA/QDA example

Zijing Gao 4/21/2020

```
# Load the data
library(ISLR)
# train test split
train_idx = sample(nrow(iris), 0.8*nrow(iris))
train = iris[train idx,]
test = iris[-train_idx,]
library(MASS)
lda.fit = lda(Species~., data = train)
cbind(prior = lda.fit$prior,
      counts = lda.fit$counts)
##
                  prior counts
              0.3416667
## setosa
                            41
## versicolor 0.3166667
                            38
## virginica 0.3416667
                            41
prop = lda.fit$svd^2/sum(lda.fit$svd^2)
prop
## [1] 0.990934147 0.009065853
```

We can use the singular values to compute the amount of the between-group variance that is explained by each linear discriminant. In our example we see that the first linear discriminant explains more than 99% of the between-group variance in the iris dataset.

```
# predict with test data
pred.lda = predict(lda.fit, test[,1:4])
table(pred.lda$class, test$Species)
##
##
                setosa versicolor virginica
##
                     9
     setosa
                                 0
                                           0
                     0
                                12
                                           0
##
     versicolor
     virginica
##
```

Perfect!

```
# set CV = TRUE
lda.cv = lda(Species~.,data = iris, CV = TRUE)
table(lda.cv$class, iris$Species)
```

```
##
##
                setosa versicolor virginica
##
                    50
                                0
     setosa
                     0
                                48
                                           1
##
     versicolor
                     0
                                 2
                                          49
##
     virginica
cat("accuracy:", sum(diag(table(lda.cv$class, iris$Species))) / sum(table(ld
a.cv$class, iris$Species)))
## accuracy: 0.98
qda.fit = qda(Species~., data = train)
pred.qda = predict(qda.fit, test[,1:4])
table(pred.qda$class, test$Species)
##
##
                setosa versicolor virginica
##
                     9
     setosa
                                0
##
     versicolor
                     0
                                12
                                           0
                                           9
##
     virginica
                     0
                                 0
qda.cv = qda(Species~.,data = iris, CV = TRUE)
table(qda.cv$class, iris$Species)
##
##
                setosa versicolor virginica
##
     setosa
                    50
                                0
##
     versicolor
                     0
                                47
                                           1
                                 3
                                          49
##
     virginica
                     0
cat("accuracy:", sum(diag(table(qda.cv$class, iris$Species))) / sum(table(qd
a.cv$class, iris$Species)))
## accuracy: 0.9733333
```